

UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DUNGARPUR STATE

FOR THE

Samvat Year 1968-69., Bikrami,

(1911-12)



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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SUBMITTAL.

To

HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ,

Maharawal Shri Sir Bijay Singhaji Sahib Bahadur, K C I. E.,
of Dungarpur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the Members of Your Highness' State Council, beg to submit the Annual Administration Report of the State for the Samvat year 1968-69, for Your Highness' perusal.

With tenders of respects.

We beg to remain,

Your Highness' humble and obedient servants,

(Sd.) GANESH RAM RAWAT RAI BAHADUR,

(*Diwan and Senior Member.*)

(Sd.) PARBAT SINHA,

(*Maharaj Ora.*)

(Sd.) SOBHA CHAND (RAI SAHAB.)

} *Honorary
Members.*

Annual Administration Report of the Dungarpur State,

FOR THE

Sambat Year 1968-69.

CHAPTER I.

The State of Dungarpur covers an area of 1447 Square Miles, with a population of 1,59,192 souls of whom the Bhils, numbering 74,281, form a predominating majority. The number of villages, including those held in Jagir and Muafi, is 761. There are three towns, Dungarpur, Sagwara and Galiakote. The Capital, Dungarpur, stands in 35°51' N.L., and 73°43' E.L. The annual Revenue from all sources based on gross total for the last 5 years averages Rs. 2,82,749-15-1 a year, while the tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 17,500 *per annum*.

The Ruling House.—The Ruling House represents the eldest Branch of the Sisodiya Clan and is related by blood to the Houses of Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh, and by marriage with Rutlam, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sailana.

Mahap, the Founder of the State, and eldest son of Rawal KARAN SINHA of Chittor, migrated into these parts. One of his descendants, Rawal Seherdey, overthrew and killed Malik Chourasi, the Imperial Commandant of Baroda, in Pargana Aspur. The next Chief Duda Rawal captured Galiakote. Duda's successor, Rawal Bir Sinha, killed the Bhil Chief, Dungaria, seized his Pall and built the town of Dungarpur over its site, which has ever since been the Capital of the House. The State continued to grow on during the reigns of his successors till 1526 when Uda

Sinha I marched out at the head of his troops to fight out in the National War that was waged between the Rajputs and Baber. Udaí Sinha was killed in the battle of Khanvāh and his principality was divided between his two sons, Prithwī Raj and Jagmal, and thus Banswara with nearly half the slice of the old kingdom became a separate State. Under Partab Sinha's successor, Askaran Dungarpur entered into the political relations with the Mughals and enjoyed uninterrupted peace for two centuries down to the fall of the Mughal Empire when dark clouds of anarchy rolled up the political firmament of India, and Marhatta, Pindari and Sinhi marauders raided the country from one end to the other. While Rajputana was thus suffering the agonies of death, Providence suddenly brought to its rescue a New Champion. The new Dawn at once dispelled the thick clouds and the Proclamation of the Governor-General in Council inviting the Princes of India to a friendly alliance with the Hon'ble Company's Government was hailed from one corner of Rajputana to the other. Dungarpur along with the rest of Rajputana accepted the British suzerainty and has since enjoyed unbroken peace. The late Maharawal Udaí Sinha II died in 1897 after a reign of 54 years. He did all that lay in his power to recover the State from the effects of half a Century's anarchy. His services during the Mutiny of 1857 were appreciated by the Government, and along with the Sanad of Adoption the Late His Highness was presented two pieces of cannon. The Dungarpur Maharawal is entitled to a salute of 15 Gns.

The Present Chief.--The Present Chief, His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Sir Bijay Sinhaji Bahadur K.C.I.E., was born on the 17th July 1887 and succeeded to the Gaddi of his Grand-father on the latter's death——His Highness' father, Prince Khuman Sinha Bahadur, having died in the lifetime of his father, the Late Maharawal. His Highness was brought up at the Mayo College, Ajmer, which he left in 1907 when he was married to the eldest daughter of His Highness, the Raja Sahab of Sahana. In 1909 His Highness was invested with full Ruling powers and on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Birthday

in June 1912 His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. His Highness is in the 26th year of his age and has two sons and one daughter, the eldest being Maharaj Kumar Lachman Sinhaji Bahadur, the younger Maharaj Kumar Birbhadra Sinhaji Bahadur, and the youngest Raj Shri Baiji Sahiba. His Highness and the Family enjoyed excellent health during the year.

Visit to Delhi.—His Highness left Dungarpur on the 30th November 1911 to take part in the Coronation Celebrations at Delhi to which His Highness had been invited. His Highness returned from the Newly Proclaimed Capital of India on the 18th December 1911.

Winter Tour.—For the most part of the cold weather His Highness toured round the State. The holding of rains in 1911 had rendered the prospects very gloomy and necessitated the personal inspection of the local areas, most sadly affected by scarcity, the taking of vigorous measures to ensure the continuance of peace, as the Bhils on the Borders were growing turbulent. Steps had also to be taken to start Test Relief Works. In all His Highness was for 53 days in Camp during which 5 Police Stations, 2 Police Choukis, 7 Nakas and 1 Patwarkhana and some Forests were inspected. Besides the usual inspection of the Departmental offices His Highness inspected the Public Works Department and Customs twice in the year just closed,

Shooting Trip. - In summer of 1912 His Highness was invited by his father-in-law, His Highness Raja Sahab of Sailana, and accordingly His Highness with Her Highness and children left Dungarpur on the 12th April 1912, reaching Sailana on the 16th April, where His Highness laid the Foundation Stone of the Govind Kaniya Pathshala at the request of the Raja Sahab. For a week, (from 20th April to 30th April 1912) His Highness went on a Shooting Trip to Kotah and bagged two tigers, six bears, one Panther and one Sambhar. His Highness was very much pleased with all the kindness and hospitality shown him by the Maharaja Sahab. After another fortnight at Sailana His Highness left the place for a Shooting Trip to Chhatisgarh where His Highness

was the guest of Mr. E. H. Blakesley, Political Agent, Chhatis-garh, and enjoyed this trip very much, His Highness returned to Sailana from the Central Provinces on the 29th May 1912 and about a week after left Sailana for Dungarpur where he reached on the 9th June 1912. From Sailana His Highness paid one day's visit to Neemuch on the 16th May 1912 to see the Political Agent.

Visit of Political Officers.—The, Political Agent, Major F. B.

Visit of Distinguished Guests. Pridaux I. A., visited Dungarpur on the 24th January 1912 for three days, while Col. J. L.

Kaye I. A., Resident in Mewar, visited the Capital on 21st February, 1912. A Darbar was held at the Udai Bilas Palace in which the Resident distributed the Delhi Darbar Medals to the marginally

1. Rai Bahadur Lala Ganesh Ram R. wat.
2. Thakur Kishen Sinha of Bankora.
3. " Lal Sinha of Ram sa.
4. " Dhurat Sinha of Bichhiwara.
5. Babu Sedar Partab Sinha, State Engineer.
6. Mehta Ranchod Das, Nazim.
7. Lala Rambhet Lal, Mir Munshi.
8. B. Mohan Lal Parachand Shah, Secretary.
9. B. Murli Dhar Bhargava, State Accountant.
10. Rai Sahai Seth Sobha Chandji.
11. Gandhi K. rpa Chandji.
12. Kastor Chandji Shah.

named Jagirdars and officers. The Resident left Dungarpur on the 25th February 1912. In May 1912 Capt. R. H. Lawrence I. A. Assistant Resident in Mewar, visited Dungarpur and

inspected several places that had been affected by the last scarcity and was quite satisfied with the relief measures that had been started in the State. He left Dungarpur on the 20th of the same month after a stay of 7 days.

Prof. N. D. Daru, Assistant Superintendent Geological Survey of India, carried on his work during the last cold weather from 1st November 1911 to the end of April 1912. Babu Prabhu Dass was deputed to accompany him throughout the period. Every facility that the professor asked for was readily afforded.

Delhi Darbar.—The most important and notable event of the year was the Grand Imperial Darbar at Delhi that shall stand as the most remarkable Landmark in the Annals of India and British Empire, most royally conceived and most royally executed. As soon as the

Notable Events,

announcement had been flashed to India by Reuter over a year ago, it had stirred up a wave of thrill throughout the country, from one corner of land to the other. His Highness along with the other Chiefs received the invitation from the Imperial Government to attend the Delhi Darbar. The Dungarpur Camp was erected along the King's way at a very suitable spot. The excellent arrangements and tasteful decorations at the Camp did credit to the Officer in charge of the Camp.

The number of followers was limited to 300 and His Highness and the Suite set out from Dungarpur on the 30th November 1911, and leaving Udaipur on the 1st December by a Special Train, the Party reached the Queen's Road Station at Delhi on 2nd December 1911. As soon as His Highness' Special steamed up to the Platform the usual Salute was fired. His Highness was received at the Platform by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, an Attache of the Foreign Department and an Assistant Superintendent of Police. A Guard of Honour was drawn up at the Station, and presented arms as the Maharawal Sahab passed along. A Carriage with an Escort of Native Cavalry, consisting of one Non-Commissioned Officer and 8 Sowars, was in waiting at the Railway Station to convey the Maharawal to his Camp. The Attache of the Foreign Department accompanied His Highness to the Dungarpur Camp whence he took leave of the Darbar.

The Suite of His Highness consisted of Thakur Kishan Sinha of Bankora, Thakur Dhirat Sinha of Bichhiwara Thakur Lal Sinha of Bomasa, Gandhi Kirpa Chand, Shah Kastur Chand, Seth (now Rai Sahab) Sobha Chand, Sardar Partab Sinha, Mr. Mohan Lal Tara Chand Shah, Rawat Ram Swaroop, Lala Shiva Prasada and Mr. Murli Dhar Bhargava.

Among the European Guests of His Highness may be mentioned Major and Mrs. Pridaux, Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, and Major and Miss W. Lethbridge I. M. S., Agency Surgeon Kherwara.

On the 7th December 1911 all was stir long before daybreak. The Ruling Chiefs had assembled in the Pavilion. The Imperial Train arrived punctually at 10 A. M. at the Station in the Salem Garh Fort amidst the boom of the Imperial Salute and Their Majesties were received by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Executive Council, the Provincial Governors and other high dignitaries of the Government; and after the presentations at the Platform, Their Majesties proceeded to the Pavilion in the Fort where they were received by the Indian Chiefs who were all in order presented to Their Imperial Majesties, whereafter the Royal Procession was formed and from the Fort the Jalus moved through the principal Streets of the City to the Historic Ridge where Their Majesties received an Address of Welcome from the Members of the Legislative Council of the Supreme Government. The Procession then moved on to the Imperial Camp. The Procession of the Ruling Indian Chiefs followed the Imperial Procession. The State Carriages of the Princes were in order of precedence. The Lawazma in attendance upon His Highness was as stated below:—

1. Meghladumber, 4. Gold Chharies, 4. Silver Chharies and Ghotas, 2. Chanwars, 2. Morchhals, 1. Surajmukhi, and one Standard with the State Crest of Arms.

In the State Carriage beside His Highness was seated Major F. B. Pridaux I. A., Political Agent, Southern Rajputana, while Thakur Kishan Sinha of Bankora, the Premier Noble of Dungarpur, and Gandhi Kirpa Chandji, occupied front seats. Sardar Partab Sinha, A.D.C. to His Highness, rode abreast the Carriage. The second Carriage was occupied by Seth Sobha Chandji, Honorary Member Council, Shah Kastur Chandji, Thakur Dhirat Sinha of Bichhiwara and Thakur Lal Sinha of Bamasa.

Next day His Highness paid visit to Their Majesties and on the same day His Excellency the Viceroy, on His Majesty's behalf, paid a return visit to the Darbar. His Highness with his principal Sardars and Officials in attendance received His Excellency in the State Shamiana.

At last the much longed for 12th December 1911 dawned and His Highness with his Suite attended the Historic Darbar and offered their Loyal Homage to Their Majesties. 13th, 14th and 15th were spent in attending the various ceremonial functions that were performed. His Highness received the Darbar Gold Medal. His Majesty was also pleased to present ^{one} ~~two~~ Autograph Portraits of Her Majesty and of His Own to the Maharawal Sahab Bahadur. The Title of Rai Sahab was conferred on Seth Sobha Chandji, Member State Council, Dungarpur. His Highness left Delhi on the night of the 16th December after Their Majesties' departure. The departure was private, and being at night the salute was fired next morning.

Local Celebrations.—This blessed event was celebrated with great eclat and enthusiasm on the Darbar Day at the Capital of the State. It would be sufficient here to give a bare outline of the celebrations locally held at the Kela Garden. 15 Prisoners were released and 24 received remissions in their sentences. One Primary School was opened at Parda Itiwar, sweetmeats were distributed to all the children, clothes were given to the needy and poor who were also sumptuously fed. Games were gone through and prizes were given to the winners. Just at Twelve in the Noon amidst the boom of the Imperial Salute from the State Artillery was read out the Imperial PROCLAMATION in Vernacular by Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat, Diwan of the State, all the audience standing and paying homage to HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S PORTRAIT which was exhibited on a high Platform.

Similar celebrations were held in all villages of any importance under a Special Firman of Ijlas Alia. Prayers were also offered in the Hindu and Jain Temples and Mohammeden Mosques. In the evening there were general illuminations throughout the State.

Bestowal of K. C. I. E on His Highness.—The next notable event in the State was the bestowal of the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on His Highness on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday in June

last The Dungarpur Maharawals had been honou ed with titles and Man-sabs by the Mughals but this was the first time that the Ruler of Dungarpur was honoured by His Britanic Majesty.

His Majesty's Birthday.—His Imperial Majesty KING GEORGE V'S. Birthday was, as usual, observed with great festivities on the 3rd June 1912. A Public Meeting was held at wh'ch sports and recitations were gone through and prizes awarded. Sweets were distributed to the children, School boys and Girls. 10 prisoners were released while all were served with better dishes on that day of Rejoicings. The poor and the needy in the Town were all fed and given clothes.

His Highness' Birth Day.—The Anniversary of His Highness' Birthday came off on 10th August 1912 and was celebrated with great rejoicings. The Annual Prize Distribution Meeting of the Pinhey School, as usual, was held on this auspicious day and was presided over by His Highness in person and prizes to the successful candidates were given with his own hands.

The following extract from the speech of His highness delivered at the School Prize Distribution de-erves to be quoted:—

“Do your duty and have the reward. Be a contented and faithful officer. Remember that not only myself who can reward or reprimand on proof but God whose eyes are ever open and who can never be cheated is ever vigilantly watching your deeds and that your roll is being filled up either for the better or for the worse.”

The following amounts were awarded to some of the State Officers and to their subordinates for the excellence of their services :—

Sardar Partab Sinha, State Engineer, and Staff	Rs. 700/-
B. Ram Swarocp Rawat, Nazim, and Staff ...	Rs. 350/-
L. Ramhet Lal, Mir Munshi, Ijlas Alia ...	Rs. 300/-
Mr. Mohammed Chouhan, Police Inspector & Staff	Rs. 625/-
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Total	Rs. 1,975/-

Political Relations with the Imperial Government through
 Political Relations. its Political Officers as well as with the
 Bordering States have been most cordial throughout the year and
 the Darbar take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the
 friendly advice which the Political Officers did always give
 whenever there was any occasion to consult them, specially during
 the trying period of the scarcity and for the kindly interest which
 they have always evinced in the well-being of the State.

The Mewar Residency was in charge of Col. J. L. Kaye
 Political Charge. I. A. throughout the year.

Major F. B. Pridaux I. A. held charge of the Political
 Agency to April 1912, when the status of the Agency was reduced
 to that of the Assistant Residency. Captain H. R. Lawrence
 I. A. took over charge as Assistant Resident on 20th April 1912
 and remained in charge to the end of the year.

Mehekme Khas throughout the year was under the able
 Mehekme Khas. administration of Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh
 Ram Rawat whose work has been, as usual, uniformly satisfactory.
 The varied and mature experience of the Diwan proved of
 great value in tiding over the last scarcity.

The only important change in the personnel of high officials
 Personnel. was the retirement of Mehta Ranchod Dass,
 Nazim in Dungarpur, and the appointment of B. Ram Swaroop
 Rawat, Naib Nazim, in his place. It is with sincere regret that
 the Darbar heard of the retired Nazim's death so soon after his
 retirement. He had grown old in the service of the State and
 had well earned his repose. The Darbar take this opportunity of
 recording their high appreciation of the late Mehta's work and
 his services to the State.

Another change is the appointment of Mr. Mohan Lal Tara
 Chand Shah, as Head Master, Pinhey School Dungarpur. The
 new Head Master is an experienced teacher who had been the first
 Tutor to His Highness the present Maharawal Sahib Bahadur
 and the Darbar trust that the School will show better improve-
 ment under the new and able Head Master.

APPENDIX I. --Names of high Officials in the Dungarpur State showing changes in personnel during Samvat year 1968-69.

No.	Names.	Designation.	Remarks.
1	Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat	Diwan.	
2	Pandit Balwant Rao Ram Chandra	Musahab Mehekme Qwaid.	
3	Sardar Partap Sinha	Musahab Mehekme Fawaid.	
4	Major W. Leithbridge I. M. S.	Medical Officer.	
5	Lala Rambhet Lal Agrawal...	Mir Munshi Shri Hazur Darbar.	
6	B. Murli Dhar Bhargava	State Accountant and Comptroller of Customs.	
7	B. Ram Swaroop Rawat	Nazim.	
8	B. Sowa Lal Rawat	Superintendent of Customs.	
9	R. B. Seth Sobhag Mal Dhadha	Treasurer.	
10	Mr. Mohammed Chouhan	Superintendent of Police.	
11	Mehta Churni Lal	Motmid Izlai Gair.	
12	Syed Imam Ali	Superintendent of Jail.	
13	Mr. Amir Chouhan	Forest Officer.	
14	Mr. Kamlanand Lalitananad Pandiya	Sub Assistant Surgeon, Dungarpur.	
15	B. Mohan Lal Tarachad Shah	Head Master, Pinhey School, Dungarpur.	
16	P. Rama Chandra Dube	Inspector of village Schools.	

CHAPTER II.

IJLAS SHRI HAZUR DARBAR AND IJLAS COUNCIL.

Ijlas Alia Shri Hazur Darbar is the Highest Court for mercy.

Ijlas Shri Hazur Darbar, - During the year 1968-69 one petition for mercy was presented.

During the last cold weather Tour of His Highness a number of civil cases came up before the Durbar. It is their earnest desire to encourage the settling of the Civil Suits out of Court by arbitration as far as practicable with justice and equity; for, rushing to Courts for redress is after all very costly. These cases, therefore, were referred to Panchayats for settlement; and, it is grateful to note that the award of the Panchayat has been acceptable to the parties and at the same time they have been saved a good deal of time, expense and worry.

The Highest Court.—Ijlas Alia Council is the Highest Court of Appeal in Civil and Criminal cases, with an Original Side for Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. The constitution and composition of the Ijlas Alia Council did not undergo any change. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat continued to be Senior Member, and Maharaj Parbat Sinha of Ora and Rai Sahab Seth Sobha Chandji to be Honorary Members. In all the Ijlas Alia Council held 10 sittings in the year under report all of which were presided over by His Highness in person. The Ijlas Council heard and disposed of 19 appeals out of 24 that came up before it. Besides a number of files of cases disposed of by the Lower Court were occasionally called for looked into and necessary instructions issued.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

Pradhan Nyayalaya is the Highest Court for Criminal justice and exercises full powers subject to the sanction of the Ijlas Alia Council in cases of sentences involving capital punishment. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat held the charge of Nyayadhish of the Pradhan Court in addition to his duties as Diwan and was assisted in all cases by a batch of three Jurors sitting at all the sessions of the Court. The Pradhan Nyayalaya disposed of 15 cases and 20 appeals. The findings of the Lower Court were upheld in 10 cases, modified in 3 and set aside in two.

Charge.—The charge of the Daftar was held by B. Ram Swaroop Rawat after the retirement of Mehta Ranchod Dass in January last, except for about two months at the close of the year when Mr. Rawat was on special duty.

Settlement.—The year under report is the seventh year of the Decennial Settlement. The work of the new Settlement will shortly be taken in hand.

<i>Resumption to Khalsa and Population of New and Re-Population of old villages etc.</i>	5 of the Muafi Villages were resumed to Khalsa. The Pasbans who held two of these will, in future receive fixed Annual Allowance in cash, 3 Villages belonged to a Charan who died without leaving any direct or lineal descendant.
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Out of the 4 old villages left unpopulated last year one has been repopulated while efforts are being made to get two of the remaining repopulated as early as possible. The fourth being situated in the midst of a Reserved Forest is not likely to be repopulated.

A new Village between Dewra and Jogpur is to be populated where there is plenty of fallow land and a good tank.

The Village Dhaliwara, under its new name Jaswantpura on the banks of the Som River, has been leased out to Dule Sinha Rajput, for 42 years, the main condition of the lease being that the Lease-holder will improve the population and cultivation to the satisfaction of the Durbar. The State, in fact, abounds in vast tracts of fertile maiden lands awaiting enterprising and energetic men to bring them under plough.

Land under Cultivation and reclaimed.--The following figures compare the area under cultivation during the last two years in 114 surveyed Khalsa Villages:—

Crop	... 1968-69.	1967-68.
Kharif	... 24,000 Acres	... 34,442 Acres.
Rabi	... 11,899 Do.	... 13,771 Do.

The outturn was estimated at -/4/- and -/5/- in the rupee respectively.

3,831 Acres of waste land not included in the Settlement cultivated area, was brought under cultivation as compared with 5,835 acres of the preceding year, while 11,420 acres against 5,492 acres of the last year remained fallow out of the cultivated surveyed area.

Crops raised:—The Table below gives the area of land under some important articles in surveyed khalsa villages during the year under report:—

Crop	... 1968 69.	1967-68.
Makki	... 8,779 Acres.	8,931 Acres.
Til	... 8,779 do.	4,961 do.
Opium	... 35 do.	158 do.
Wheat	... 1,405 do.	3,435 do.
Gram	... 5,052 do.	4,498 do.
Barley	... 1,288 do.	1,703 do.
Sugar-Cane	... 381 do.	350 do.
Cotton	... 260 do.	23 do.

The fall in the area under cultivation and in the outturn of the harvest is due to the feeble and irregular monsoon. The rainfall at different places in the State ranged from 10 Inches 11 Cents to 18 Inches 60 cents, whereas the average rainfall for a good year is about 30 Inches.

Meteorology:—The Monsoon in the year just closed though set in at nearly the normal time in the first week of July last, and continued favourable for about 6 weeks and was on the whole well distributed throughout the State with the exception of a few parts, suddenly failed by the end of August 1912, September passing away mostly rainless and dry over the greater part of the district and damaged the Kharif Crops by about six annas in the rupee.

Land Revenue:—The Demand, Collections, Remissions, and Suspensions of the Revenue for the last two years are compared below:—

Demand	1968-69	...	1967-68.
Land Revenue	Rs 1,32,318	...	Rs. 1,30,871.
Arrears ...	„ 2,385	...	„ 4,665.
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Total ...	„ 1,34,703	...	„ 1,35,536.
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Collections	„ 1,15,554	...	„ 1,32,782.
Remissions ...	„ 382	...	„ 369.
Suspensions	„ 18,767	...	„ 2,385.
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Total	„ 1,34,703	...	„ 1,35,536.
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The decrease in the Collections is accounted for by the serious scarcity that prevailed and the consequent poor harvests of the last year. No sort of pressure was resorted to in realising the State dues. Suspensions and Remissions with due regard to the condition of the crops and of the people were liberally made.

Taccavi.—The Taccavi advanced this year for the repair of old and making of new wells and tanks has been doubly useful. In the first place it directly served as means of timely relief to the needy and in the second it is expected to be a good investment. Eight Special Taccavi Girdawars were created to report on the petitions for Taccavi advances, inspect the progress of the work undertaken with the aid thus received and to see that the money so advanced was neither abused nor misused. Their work on the whole proved most satisfactory and the Darbar were pleased to reward the services of 5 of them.

The total number of wells constructed under the supervision of these Inspectors, with or without the Taccavi grant, was 600 of which 410 were successfully completed, 29 were all but completed, and 91 were still incomplete at the close of the year, while 70 proved a failure.

Taccavi for Seed and Guzara.—The Taccavi for Seed and Guzara must have trespassed the limited resources of the State, but for the judicious arrangements with the Banias on their behalf for the supply of Seed and Guzara in the case of such persons as happened to be permanent customers of the Sahookar. It was only in the case of those few who have had no dealings with the Bohra that the Taccavi for these purposes was very liberally, yet at the same time, very judiciously advanced.

Cotton Cultivation.—Cultivation of Cotton is making a steady headway. Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions and scanty rainfall in Samvat 1968 the outturn after all, was very fair and promising and in not a few cases enabled the farmers in tiding over their difficulties in that unfortunate year. The Durbar were pleased to recognise the services of one of the Agricultural Girdawars and the strenuous efforts of 6 Patwaris in pushing forward the cotton cultivation by granting suitable rewards.

The area under cotton this year covers 2,350 acres against 500 acres of the preceding year, mostly in Sirma land and very little in Ol hahi or Talabi. The seed did not germinate in 250

acres while nearly 1,000 acres suffered badly from the long spell of drought that ensued after August last, but the remaining 1,100 acres promise a fair harvest.

Poppy Cultivation.—The Cultivation of Poppy which at one time brought good revenue to the State is being gradually reduced under the instructions of the Imperial Government, as China, the chief market for the Malwa Opium is shortly going to be closed and the prospects of its export in any other direction are dark and dismal. There has been, therefore, a sudden and big drop this year in the area under poppy, from 212 acres to 64 acres. The Durbar's share in the profits of the sale proceeds of Malwa Opium for the last 2 months of the year amounted to Rs. 63,497-6-7. This has not, however, been shown in this year's accounts as it was credited after the close of the year, and will be shown in the next year's Report. The profit from the sale of opium for local consumption amounted to Rs. 2,603-1-5 against Rs. 11,067-7-10 of the preceding year. The system in vogue for the cultivation of poppy and sale of opium in the Dungarpur State very much resembles what has been recommended by the Excise Commissioner, Central India, and partakes the advantages of both the Bhopal and Bengal Systems and is most suited to the local requirements. The Durbar have, however, under their consideration its further modification to meet the Supreme Government's wishes.

Abkari.—Abkari Contract for the manufacture and sale of the country spirits was renewed this year for a fresh term of 5 years and was given to a company of local Kalals. The contract which expired on 30th September 1912 brought only Rs. 16,382 and the total collections in the year under report together with the arrears and fines amounted to Rs. 16,403. The New Contract will fetch Rs. 25,000 in the first year, Rs. 26,000 for the 2nd and 3rd years and Rs. 27,000 for the 4th and 5th years. There is still scope for improvement under Madras System if introduced. The proposal is under the consideration of His Highness' Government. Two young men have already been trained at Dhulia in the work of supervision,

Lining Roads with trees and Village ~~our~~ Groves.—The planting of trees along roads at last proved an utter failure. For two years constant efforts were being made to make the highways cool and shady but there could be no fighting with heavens. The scarcity and fitful rainfall during these years killed most of the young trees and rendered it absolutely impossible to look after them. A new project inaugurated under the orders of His Highness has had a better chance of success. It is at the same time more modest and more practicable. Every village of 150 houses must plant and nourish at least 50 mango or Mahuwa trees. During this period of three years 3,125 mango and 2,396 Mahuwa trees have survived the inclemency of weather and scarcity of rainfall, 13,525 Mango, 10,726 Mahuwa trees have been planted this year and they are all reported to be doing well.

Grass and Fodder Reserve.—The value of the Grass & Fodder Recerve as reported last year, was too realistically brought home to the masses during the last year's scarcity which must have disarmed all opposition, if any, that was, felt against this scheme at the outset. It is expected that the accumulation of grass and fodder in the following year shall be commensurate with the utility of the project.

Live Stock.—The Cattle on the whole have had a very bad time of it. Famine and pestilence combined in battle against the emaciated and starving cattle and easily carried them off in no small numbers. Mortality was very great among them in the latter part of the year and pestilence claimed more victims than scarcity did. A Salotri has lately been sanctioned to advise people how to combat against the outbreak of the disease among cattle in future.

Cattle Branding.—No cattle were branded in the Border villages during the year under report.

Prices of Food Grains.—Prices ruled very high. Had not the Darbar taken timely and prompt measures to counteract this tendency by importing cartloads of grain from foreign markets and opening a Famine Relief Grain Shop for the sale of food

grains to the poor at a loss of about 0-4-0 in the rupee, prices might have run up to the fabulous rates of the terrible Samvat 1956. The Shop was maintained to the end of August 1912. When the prices of the staple food, grains, gram, Makki, had come down.

Immigratin and Emigration.—There was no emigration or immigration on any important scale.

Treasure Trove.—No Treasure Trove was found anywhere in the State during the year under Report.

Court of Wards.—There were 17 Estates under the Court of Ward's management at the close of the preceding year, three new estates were brought under its management during the year under report, while only one, Mayala, was released from the control of the Court, as the Thakur had come of age. The Nazim having too many duties to look after, has been given a Girdawar to help him and exercise a direct supervision over the estates under the Court of Wards.

Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.—The Local Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha continued to work well. It had two sittings during the year and commissioned the Tankedar of Nithauwa to attend the General Meeting that was held at Ajmer, as its representative.

Manufacture and Industries.—There is no local manufacture or industry of any importance.

Registration.—Registration is making a steady headway. The people are understanding its advantages. The total Receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 85.

Appreciation of Services.—The Nazim and two Revenue Girdawars received handsome rewards in recognition of their good services.

Charge.—The Charge of the Department throughout the year
Dafter Customs, was held by B. Murlidhar Bhargava, Comptroller of Customs, and Babu Sowalal Rawat, Superintendent of Customs, except with a few short intervals when either of them was on leave or deputed to some other special duty.

Volume of Trade.—The year was one of scarcity and a general depression was felt in all the departments of business, trade and commerce, arts and industries, and affected the revenues of the Department quite appreciably but still not more than was apprehended.

The following Tables compare (i) the volume of trade and (ii) Receipts, for the last three years:—

(i) TABLE.

Articles	...	...	...	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.
Import.						
Clothes (In Udai Shahi Mds.)				4,109	4,126	2,809
Tobacco	do.	...		3,157	2,555	2,102
Sugar	do.	...		3,383	5,187	2,311
Salt	do.	...		12,770	12,559	10,244
Gud	do.	...		4,420	4,365	2,322
Piece-Goods	do.	...		541	768	562
Cocoa Nuts,						
Drugs etc.	do.	...		2,549	2,979	2,245
Mahuwa	do.	...		6,150	8,583	1,568
Other Articles	do.	...		4,595	5,930	4,706
Total				41,876	47,052	28,851

Export.

Ghee (In Udai Shahi Mds.)	...	...	...	9,935	10,522	9,266
Oil and Oil Seeds	do.	...	...	36,894	30,963	3,511
Grains	do.	...	...	12,049	26,135	621
Gum	do.	...	...	874	1,020	1,100
Gud	do.	...	...	220	145	136
Hemp and Wool	do.	...	...	159	416	215
Mahuwa	do.	...	...	689	1,394	273
Other Articles	do.	...	...	2,283	2,202	1,500
Total				63,099	72,794	16,622
Hides in Number	...	...	...	50,991	45,396	55,497
Cattle	do.	...	...	57,928	40,304	26,422

(II) TABLE.

Receipts.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	...	...	...	23,791	25,136	16,985
Exports	...	...	...	57,721	56,949	43,601
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,051	1,085	1,690
Kanta Haq	...	...	...	2,736	- 2,956	2,133
Grazing dues etc.	...	...	...	2,952	1,971	1,704
Opium Duty	...	...	...	1,438	402	61
Total				89,689	88,499	66,174

The figures tell their own tale. A glance shows that there has been a decrease all round under each of the sub-heads except Hides and Miscellaneous. The increase under these items is due to the very cause which has been so fatal to the rest and hence the increase in the number of hides and the Customs revenue therefrom is accounted for by the considerable mortality in the latter part of the year among the emaciated cattle that easily succumbed to any disease that broke out and when it is remembered that the cattle mostly form the wealth of a rural population, it will be realised what a havoc the scarcity of the year 1911-12 wrought in these parts. The increase under "Miscellaneous" is due to more breaches of the grazing Rules on account of the insufficiency of pasturage and the consequent penalty in the shape of more fines.

Since the System of Farming out Customs Revenue was put an end to, and departmental administration of the same by the State introduced in Samvat 1958-59 the Revenue has been steadily increasing, rising from Rs. 25,590 in that year to Rs. 89,689 in 1966-67.

Tariff.—The Tariff was revised. An export duty on grains, cotton and live stock had to be enhanced for the scarcity period.

Rules and Regulations.—No change was made in the Rules and Regulations relating to the Customs, Grazing dues, and Opium Sale through the Nakas during the year under report.

Khali Chhittees.—The issuing of the Khali Chittis which had been experimentally stopped in April 1911 has been permanently done away with as it did not in any way prove detrimental to the departmental income, nor did it lead to any other mischief.

Grazing Dues.—There having been a general shortage of pasture in many parts of the State, the grazing dues had to be enhanced and no Banjaras were allowed to enter into the State for the purpose of grazing. A prohibitive duty was raised on export of grass to check its export in order to save the cattle in the State from starvation. This remained in force from the 29th April 1912 to the 20th August last.

Breaches against Customs Rules.—The number of breaches against the Rules and Regulations of the Department diminished from 281 of the last year to 251 during the year under report which speaks well of the integrity and honesty of the Customs Staff in general and is highly creditable to the vigilance and able supervision exercised by the Superintendent and his Inspectors. A few cases of corruption and extortion among the subordinate staff when brought to light were severely dealt with.

Charge.—Mr. Amir Chouhan was in charge of the Department all the year round except for some weeks, when
Dafter Janglat,
he was on sick leave. The working on the whole was satisfactory and the Forests better looked after and the Department well managed.

Condition of Forests.—Forest Department was originally organised in 1904 and re-organised in 1911 and is now under the direct control of Ijlas Alia. The Forests are divided into two classes, 1st State Forests, and 2nd Village Forests, each class being administered under separate Laws and Regulations. The state Forests are 46 in number and are under the direct supervision and control of the Dafter Janglat. Of these Reserved Blocks, 30 are closed to ensure the growth of timber unchecked, only 16 being open.

Village Forests are in the keeping of Village people under the supervision and direction of Nizamats. Their general condition is reported to be satisfactory. In spite of the damage caused by the preceding year's drought, the last rains were beneficial and the Forests mostly recouped the loss they had suffered.

Expenditure and Revenue.—The total expenditure on the Forests amounted to Rs. 2,366-10-7 against Rs. 2,697-8-6 of the preceding year, while the Receipts from all the sources, the sale of timber and forest produce, fines etc., did not exceed Rs. 1,500-2-8 against Rs. 612-2-0 of the year before, giving substantial increase of Rs. 888-0-8 which is a hopeful sign. It will take, however, some years before the Department is found to bring in more than it takes away or to be at least self supporting.

Rohisa Oil.—The extraction of Rohisa Oil which had been experimentally tried last year with success was attempted on a larger scale but after all it does not appear to be so paying a concern as was expected.

Lac Culture.—The growing of lac could not be undertaken in hand last year, nor is there any project of its being undertaken in near future.

General.—There are two State Dispensaries in the Dungarpur State, one at the Capital and the other at Sagwara, both in the Charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons lent by the Government. The Dungarpur Dispensary was in charge of Pandit Kamlanand Lalitanand Pandaya and inspected weekly by Major W. Lethbridge I.M.S. the Agency Surgeon, Kherwara, who is the *ex-officio* Medical Officer of the State and also visits the Sagwara Dispensary occasionally. Two candidates are being trained at the Medical School, Indore, in Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class and are reported to be doing well with their studies.

Public Health.—The Daily Attendance at both the Dispensaries was somewhat below the average of former years. The excessive dryness of the year and the scanty rainfall would

account for diminution in fevers, dysentery and such like diseases. No case of plague or cholera occurred in any part of the State during the year and the health in general was good. There were, however, many cases of smallpox in the city of Dungarpur during the last spring followed by an outbreak of measles of marked severity.

Vaccination.—Vaccination was carried on for 8 months during the year throughout the State and the results were generally good. There was generally a marked increase in the number of persons vaccinated, showing that the prejudices against vaccination are dying out. 2 Vaccinators and one Assistant Compounder were employed in the work and arm-to-arm vaccination followed wherever was possible.

General.—The Municipal Government was the gift of the late His Highness Maharawal Udai Sinhaji Bahadur and has since received a tender and watchful rearing. The Public now understands its value and benefits. There are three Municipalities in the State, the Central Bureau at the Capital, and 2 Subordinate Committees in the District, at Sagwara and Galiakote. The Committees are formed of Sahoo-kars and other men of Local influence and are fairly representative of all communities and all interests. The Members take lively interest in the affairs entrusted to their keeping and receive no remuneration whatever. Their work has been creditably satisfactory this year. The Chairman of the Central Board is a Non-Official, while in the District it is an Official.

Receipts and Disbursements.—The main source of Municipal income is the “Chungi” realised through the Customs Department at the rate of one and half anna per rupee. The total receipts from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,517-8-4 against Rs. 10,826-3-3 of the last year and the total expenditure came upto Rs. 7,221-5-1 against Rs. 10,195-9-1 of the preceding year. The figures claim no particular comment in the face of general scarcity that affected both the sides of the accounts.

Last Year's Work.—The Municipalities had a hard task to accomplish besides looking to the usual lighting and sanitary arrangements of the area under their respective control. They had to face the scarcity of water within their towns in particular at the Capital where the drying up of the Gaib Sagar had left most of the wells without water, and it reflects no small measure of credit on the Central Bureau and its energetic Secretary, Pandit Bulwant Rao Ramchandra, that the vigorous efforts they took to battle with the hardship were fairly successful and scarcity of water was never too painfully or too severely felt at any time. The public spirit of the Mahajans of Dungarpur in this connection also deserves to be acknowledged. Some petty repairs were done in the Kela garden which had greatly suffered from the long drought. The wells have been deepened and a *Pucca* duct constructed.

Laws and Regulations.—The Central Bureau had two new laws drawn up, one regulating the construction of platforms and buildings along the Public Streets and the other relating to stray cattle. Both have received the assent of Shri Hazur Darbar and came in force on the 1st October 1912, and so their working will be commented upon next year.

Distribution of Medicines gratis.—Quinine was distributed free throughout the State. The Snake-bite and Hydrophobia Cures prepared by one Rahim Bakhsh, a native of Dungarpur, are distributed free and are reported to be very efficacious.

APPENDIX II.—Registration of Documents in the Dungarpur State for the Sambat Year 1968—69.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III.—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dungarpur State on account of Registration for Sanvat Year 1968-69.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Num- ber of deeds.	Value of pro- perty.	Fees realised.	Num- ber of deeds.	Value of pro- perty.	Fees realised.	
Receipts.							
Mortgages ...	19	Rs. a. p. 5,932 8 0	Rs. a. p. 30 4 0	18	Rs. a. p. 4,043 10 0	Rs. a. p. 26 8 0	
Sale Deeds ...	7	1,665 8 0	13 8 0	16	2,299 0 0	24 0 0	
Wills ...	...	.....	.....	1	380 8 0	2 0 0	
Miscellaneous ...	3	4,000 0 0	10 0 0	5	2,971 3 0	32 0 0	
Total ...	29	11,598 0 0	53 12 0	40	9,694 5 0	84 8 0	
Expenditure ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Net Profit ...	...	.....	53 12 0	...	.....	84 8 0	

APPENDIX IV.—Statement of rainfall in the Durgapur State for the Samvat year 1968-69.

Name of place.	October 1911.		November 1911.		December 1911		January 1912.		February 1912.		March 1912.		April 1912.		May 1912		June 1912.		July 1912.		August 1912.		September 1912.		Total		Total of last year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.		
Dungarpur	2	1	11	67	9	81	...	67	24	16	11	19	21	11	...	...
Sagwara	1	...	3	61	10	59	6	77	...	10	21	37	13	95	26	56	...	...
Gal'a Kot	12	...	2	25	9	21	13	57	...	59	25	84	14	7	21	63
Aspur	1	87	9	70	3	23	...	7	11	87	19	69	21	84	...	...
Genji	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	12	64	13	14	...	26	28	99	10	73	26	5	...	...
Kauba	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	11	3	12	49	...	88	29	76	11	51	26	40	...	...
Sabla	46	...	2	25	12	5	5	64	...	42	20	82	16	1	22	18
Antri "	1	92	10	6	10	23	...	89	23	10	12	49	22	27	...	...
Ganeshpur	45	...	1	54	8	51	9	40	19	90	19	4	23	32
Dhambola	80	61	10	35	8	59	...	82	21	17	13	72	25	62
Dawal	2	5	7	59	12	25	...	53	22	42	12	76	...	...	...	...
Total	...	25	1	212	26	17	113	40	105	12	12	...	23	252	30	155	19	237	29
	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	38	10	31	9	55	...	47	22	93	14	11	21	57	...	...

No.	Articles.	During September (Past year.)			During September (Present year.)			During June (Past year.)			During June (Present year.)			Remarks.
		Mounds.	Seers.	Chhataks.	Mounds.	Seers.	Chhataks.	Mounds.	Seers.	Chhataks.	Mounds.	Seers.	Chhataks.	
1	Wheat	...	10	...	...	7	8	...	...	14	...	8	...	
2	Barley	...	13	14	...	10	...	...	32	15	...	10	...	
3	Gram	...	10	12	...	9	4	...	24	...	...	9	...	
4	Maize	...	10	2	...	8	...	...	26	4	...	8	...	
5	Rice	...	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6	7	...	11	...	...	6	...	
6	Urard	...	9	10	...	10	6	...	17	12	...	9	...	
7	Mung	...	7	8	...	7	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	
8	Kuri	...	20	...	...	16	2	...	30	...	...	14	...	
9	Mahuwa	...	14	4	...	13	12	...	17	...	...	13	...	
10	Ghee	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...	...	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...	
11	Oil	...	2	...	...	1	14	...	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...	
12	Garlic	...	6	12	...	9	...	...	9	14	...	10	...	

APPENDIX VI,—Agricultural Stock in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat Year 1968-69 (Khalsa Villages).

District.	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.		
				Male.	Female.											
Zilla Dungarpur and Zilla Sagwara	1968	51,087	66,275	6,566	50,357	924	647	103	2849	67,715	23,845	...		*1404054	*The figure includes riding carts of the two towns and their suburbs where as last year it gave the number of such conveyances only in the two towns.	
	...															

APPENDIX No. VII.

DUNGARPUR STATE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1911-12.—(Sambat 1968)

Subject to Alteration without Notice.

Serial Number.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty in British Currency.		Remarks.
			Import.	Export.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	FOOD GRAINS.—				
	(a) Makki (maize) ...	Maund	...	1 0 0	Reduced to as. 4 since 20-8-12.
	(b) Wheat and gram ...	"	...	1 0 0	
	(c) Other food grains ...	"	...	1 0 0	
2	Mahuwa flowers and nuts ...	"	0 1 0	0 5 0	
3	Ghee ...	"	...	2 0 0	
4	Gur ...	"	0 6 0	0 6 0	
5	Salt ...	"	0 2 0	...	
6	Sugar ...	"	0 10 0	...	
7	lob coco ...	"	1 4 0	...	
8	Ganja, Bhang and Charas ...	"	5 0 0	...	
9	Cloth of all kinds ...	"	2 0 0	..	
10	(a) Cotton, cleaned, uncleaned, and cotton yarn ...	"	0 5 0	...	Introduced since 23-3-12 & reduced to as 4 since 22-8-12
	(b) Cotton uncleaned ...	"	...	4 0 0	
11	Til, sarsoon, linseed, and other oil seeds ...	"	...	0 6 0	
12	Oil of all kinds ...	"	0 8 0	0 6 0	
13	KIRANA.—				
	(i) Garlic ...	"	...	0 2 0	
	(b) Drugs, cocoa-nuts, cocoa- kernels and things made from cocoa-shells, dry fruits and betel-nut ...	"	0 10 0	...	
	(c) Gum of all kinds, and gum resins ...	"	0 10 0	0 10 0	
	(d) Spices, including cumin- seeds, turmeric and chillies. ...	"	0 10 0	0 10 0	
	(e) Hemp and wool and articles made therefrom ...	"	...	0 10 0	
	(f) Lac, and lacquer articles... ..	"	...	0 10 0	
	(g) Wax and honey ...	"	...	0 10 0	
14	MANIARI.—				
	(a) China, glass, tin ware, colours of all kinds and piece-goods including stationery, cotton thread, sulphur, gun powder, lead and percussion caps ...	"	1 9 0	...	Mehundi and Harmach exempted.
	(b) Iron ware and iron articles. ...	"	0 10 0	...	Sugarcane mills exempted since 11-2-12.
15	Copper, brass, zinc, bell-metal, tin and articles made of those metals ...	"	1 9 0	0 10 0	Unserviceable Pinjries ex- empted from import duty.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

DUNGARPUR STATE.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR 1911-12.—(Sambat 1968.)

Subject to Alteration without Notice.

Serial number,	Names of articles.			Per.	Rate of duty in British Currency.		Remarks.
					Import.	Export.	
16	CATTLE—						
	(a) Cow	...	...	Head	...	10 0 0	
	(b) Bullock	...	...	"	...	5 0 0	Raised to Rs. 10 since 28-5-12.
	(c) Buffalo (female)	...	...	"	...	3 0 0	
	(d) Buffalo (male)	...	...	"	...	2 0 0	
	(e) Sheep and goat	...	...	"	...	0 2 0	
17	HIDES—						
	(a) Large	...	...	Score	...	10 0 0	
	(b) Small	...	...	"	...	1 4 0	
18	Animal bones	...	...	Cart	...	1 0 0	
19	Timber	...	...	Maund	...	0 4 0	
20	Bamboos	...	...	Hundred	...	0 4 0	
21	Grass	...	...	Cart of 2 bullocks	...	4 0 0	Prevailed from 29-4-12 to 20-8-12 to check export.
	"	...	...	" 4 "	...	5 0 0	
	"	...	...	" 5 "	...	6 0 0	
	"	...	...	"	...	6 0 0	
22	Asbestoes	...	...	Maund	...	0 1 0	Levied since 23-6-12.

APPENDIX VIII.—*Showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Dimgarpur State for Sanwat*
Year 1967—68.

Name of State.	Country Spirits.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Dungarpur	232	Rs. 1,6382	27	Rs. 9,603	...	...	...	...	259	Rs. 25,985	

APPENDIX IX.—Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Durgapur State during the Samvat Year 1958-69.

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Name of Dispensaries.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				Daily Average.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Durgapur	12,942	34	33	...	1	Nil.	72.41	1,355 12 9	
Sagwara	6,340	14	14	...	...	Nil.	46.39	826 4 1	
Total	19,282	48	47	...	1	Nil.	...	2,182 0 10	

APPENDIX X.—Vital Statistics of Khalsa Villages in Durgapur State for the Sambat Year 1968-69.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Durgapur ...	68,156	1,510	1,682	834	980	146	...	834	980	146	...	22.1	23.9	12.2	14.4	

CHAPTER IV.

MEHEKME QWAID.

Charge.—Mehekme Qwaid Supervises and controls Daftar Jail, Izlai Gair, as also the District Court, Zilla Sagwara. Pandit Bulwant Rao Ramchandra was in charge of Mehekme Qwaid for the greater part of the year excepting a month when he was on sick leave and later on for a period of six weeks when absent on privilege leave. On the first occasion he was officiated by M. Sadruddin and on the second by Mehta Chunni Lalji, Motmid, Izlai Gair.

Legislation.—Only two new Laws were enacted during the year under report. One is the “Rules Regulating the Offences against Cows and Cow-Killing” and the other is the “Choukidari Rules.”

Criminal.—The Foujdar Dungarpur exercises the powers of the 1st Class Magistrate and is invested with the summary powers under which he disposed of 64 cases.

The number of criminal cases rose by 108, being 420 against 328 of the preceding year. There was an increase of 73 in the number of persons arrested and sent up by the Police. The number of persons arrested under warrant increased by 49. The increase all along is to be explained by the scanty monsoon of Samvat 1968 and the consequent scarcity that prevailed in the year, and, as a matter of course, led to the increase in the number of offences, cognizable by the Police. Of the total persons challanned by the Police only 161 were found guilty and convicted, 47 were sent up to the Sessions Court for trial and the remaining were either acquitted or allowed to settle matters out of Court. In 18 out of the total number of Police cases the charge under which the Police had sent up each case had to be modified on the case coming up before the

Court. This goes to show that the Thanedars have but a defective knowledge of Law and procedure and lack the tact that is so essential in following up a criminal case of any complexity with the consequence that the enquiries are not unoften characterised by carelessness and failure.

Appellate Side.—Four Appeals were filed against the findings of the Zilla Court Sagwara, who has Third Class Magistrate's powers of which two were allowed and sentence of the Court below set aside and the accused acquitted. The third appeal was allowed in the case of 4 out of the 5 convicts and the sentence of the subordinate Court quashed so far as they were concerned. The 4th appeal is still pending disposal.

Civil.—On the Civil Side the work of the Court has been much lighter than usual. The scarcity did seriously affect the economic condition of the people and its effect is visible all round. Fewer suits, fewer plaints, came up for hearing, while still fewer applications for execution of decrees were presented, for it was evident that Civil suits as well as applications for the Execution of Decrees would have proved ruinous in the case of farmers. The latter had to be put off to the next harvest. The detailed information on these points is to be found in Appendix XX to this Report.

General.—The Jail at the Capital is a commodious building, with separate quarters for the Under-Trial and Jail. Convict prisoners, as also for Males and Females. Separate accomodation has also been provided for Office, Dispensary, Factory and two Kitchens, one for the high caste Hindus and the other for Bhills and others. Some additions and alterations have been made in the year and a few more have been further suggested by His Highness Shri Hazur Darbar which shall make the building an efficient one.

Charge.—The Jail is under the general supervision of Musahab Qwaid, and is inspected daily by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon

Dungarpur and weekly by the Medical Officer. The Superintendent, Syed Imam Ali, who is an old tried servant of the State, was in charge of the institution except for 3 months when he was on leave,

Number of Prisoners.—The number of persons admitted in the Jail in the year under report was 224 against 152 of the last year with a daily average of 56. The total cost to the State on account of messing and contingencies amounted to Rs. 3,566-8-9.

Health and Discipline in Jail.—The health of the prisoners in the Jail was very good, there was no epidemic amongst them and their physical condition generally speaking was satisfactory. There were no deaths, but one of an Undertrial prisoner, who had arrived in bad state. The general management of the prison does credit to those who are in charge of the Institution. Discipline has been more than satisfactory. There were no serious breaches of Jail Rules and punishments were properly and moderately given. The Jail Regulations have been revised and modified and in a great measure simplified. A New Jail Manual in Vernacular suited to the local needs and surroundings has been compiled. No attempt but one was made to effect escape. This was successfully carried through by a female Under-trial prisoner, but she was soon arrested. The number of guards has since then been strengthened.

Industries in Jail.—Industries in Jail are doing well. Carpets, Darries, Tat, Patties and Coarse cloths are manufactured with profit.

Finger Impression Slips.—133 Finger Impression Slips were prepared during the year just closed from 109 convicts and submitted to the Central Print Bureau, Mount Abu.

Charge.—Mehta Chunni Lalji, Motmid, Izlai Gair, was incharge of the Daftar since his reversion in January last
 Izlai Gair. from special duty in connection with the last
 Census Operations during which period he was officiated by

Munshi Saddraddin, For a time Mr. Mehta held additional charge of Musahab Mehekme Qwaid. Izlai Gair is concerned with Boundary disputes and the criminal cases, that crop up between the subjects of this State and those of the Bordering States of Mewar (Bhumat & Khalsa), Banswara, Kadana, Sunth, Rampur, Lunawada and Idar.

Extradition.—Extradition of culprits had been arranged with the State of Banswara in certain specified offences and the result has been very satisfactory and must in time diminish the number of cases that are sent up to the Border Court for settlement; and, it is hoped that if these arrangements continue and are worked out in good faith the very occurrence of these offences will be greatly reduced in the long run.

Extradition with the State of Idar was also arranged but has not been carried through satisfactorily.

The Boundary between Dungarpur and Mewar is longer than between Dungarpur and any other Bordering State. The Extradition arrangements with her will be most beneficial to both, but before this is practicable and Mewar is willing to enter into such an arrangement, the next best thing would be the holding of the sessions of Vaklai Panchayat once every year at Kherwara which is but 15 miles from the Capital of this State, as had been decided by the Political Authorities last year. While this reform would, in a measure, remove the just grievances of the Dungarpur subjects, who have to undertake a long and tedious journey to Udaipur, where the Vaklai Panchayat sit, in the hope of having their complaints redressed, and who, therefore, more often than not, prefer sitting content at home with the loss they have already suffered to undergoing the additional hardships of an expensive and long travel, it will equally benefit Mewar. But if this be impracticable with any regularity the Border Court be empowered to take up all cases irrespective of the fact that the parties concerned are Bhils or Non-Bhills, for, unless something of this kind is done there is hardly any chance of things improving.

Note.—A sitting of Vaklai Panchayat was held at Kherwara this year, and if this is done regularly it would remove the much felt grievance of Dungarpur,

Border Cases.—All the Border cases filed in the preceding year had been in arrears at the close of that year whilst 67 were filed during the year just closed. The increase in the number of offences was due to the scarcity which was the marked feature of the year 1968-69 in these parts. Out of the total 115 cases 26 were disposed of by the Border Courts and 6 went up to Vaklai Panchayat leaving 83 in arrears.

The six cases that were before the Vaklai Panchayat the stolen property having been restored to the Dungarpur Complainants, were settled amicably out of Court. With respect to 26 cases disposed of by the Border Courts the results have been very satisfactory as will appear from the following figures :—

Decrees in favour of Dungarpur against Mewar				Rs. 220/-
				(Imperial.)
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 10/-
				(Chitori.)
Do.	Do.	Rewa Kantha	Rs.	182-8/-
				(Imperial.)

25 cases had been filed against the subjects of this State by those residing in the neighbouring States in Samvat 1967-68 and had been pending disposal. 17 new cases were filed during the year under report, showing a decrease of 8 which is creditable to the excellent Police vigilance maintained by Dungarpur along the Borders. Of the total 43 cases, 10 had been disposed of leaving 33 in arrears. Only one Decree for Rs. 58-10/- was granted to Mewar against this State.

No Panchayat for the settlement of 43 cases that have been long pending between Dungarpur and the Thikanas of Salumber and Daryawad and the State of Mewar, has met for a long time. The subject had been under correspondence, but owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1967-68 and the consequent scarcity, the proposal had to be shelved up before fixing any date for this urgently needed session.

Charge and General Remarks.—Daftar Police throughout the year was in charge of Mr. Mohammed Chouhan. It is under the control and supervision of Ijlas Alia Shri Hazur Darbar. The total strength of the force did not receive any permanent addition. Only a temporary increase of 31 men was necessitated when the last scarcity had established its grip on the failure of the last monsoon in 1967, to preserve peace and order along the borders of the State. It was, however, dismissed as soon as the last rains set in July 1912. The almost unbroken peace and order which prevailed both along the frontiers and throughout the State is in a great measure due to the excellent Police administration.

The Police is uniformly dressed, armed and regularly drilled. They are equipped with the Smooth Bore Sniders Rifle.

Crimes.—The increase in the number of crimes from 178 of the preceding year to 239 in the year under report, is in keeping with the general character of the year marked as it was with scarcity. But it is a matter of no small gratification that the bulk of these offences though fall within the category of Cognisable offences, were comparatively of trivial character, being mostly petty thefts, and that the number of heinous crimes has rather actually gone down from 15 to 12 including one case of dacoity that occurred this year at the Border and the responsibility for which lies with the State to which the criminals belong. The energy, zeal and vigilance which the Police conspicuously displayed this time in maintaining peace and order is highly commendable and was prized by the Darbar with a gift of Rs. 625 to the Police in recognition of the valuable services. This was very much appreciated by the Department, both rank and file.

Choukidari System.—The village Choukidari System was inaugurated some two years ago and has been working excellently, claiming, in no small measure, a share in maintaining the happy state of things, during that trying period of scarcity. A larger

number of Choukidars have been appointed in most of the Sahoo-kari and other important villages than in the preceding year and their strength, excluding Municipal Choukidars, is 105 men at present.

The strength of the Bijay Paltan did not undergo any change
 Bijay Paltan but remained the same as last year. It continues to serve as Reserve to the State Police, though it had been originally intended that Dungarpur, too, like many sister States, should contribute her quota in the defence of the Empire which has brought the blessings of peace and order to India

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Raj Criminal Procedure Code	...	1. Village Chaukidari Rules.	
2	Penal Code	...	2. Cow-Killing Rules.	
3	Evidence Act.	...		
4	Whipping Act.	...		
5	Civil Procedure Code	...		
6	Contract Act.	...		
7	Specific Relief Act.	...		
8	Court Fees Act.	...		
9	Limitation Act.	...		
10	Stamps Act.	...		
11	Registration Act.	...		
12	Customs Rules	...		
13	Opium Rules	...		
14	Excise Rules	...		
15	Police Rules	...		
16	Forest Rules	...		
17	Revenue Rules	...		
18	Patwari Rules	...		
19	Cattle Pound Rules	...		
20	Account Code	...		
21	Companies' Act	...		

Yes.

APPENDIX XII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of the Durgapur State Army for the Samvat year 1968-69.

Description.	Num- ber,	Pay of grade.	Total of Cost.	Punishment.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dis- missed.	Fined, de- graded or suspended departmen- tally.	Punish- ed judi- cially.	By pro- motion.	By Money.	Num- ber able to read and write.	Number un- der ins- truction.	
Subedar	1	16	192 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master	1	12	144 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Havaldar	3	8	288 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Do	3	7	252 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoy	80	6	5,760 0 0	...	20	...	...	...	7	...	
Recruits	10	5	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Bhishti (water carrier)	1	6	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	99	...	7,309 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	

APPENDIX XIII.- Statement showing the cost, strength, discipline and education of the Durgapur State Police, for the Sanvat year 1968-69.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded and suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Inspector	1	50	576 0 0	...	...	...	...	300	1	...	
Sarishtedar	1	20	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	
Clerk ...	1	15	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	
Do. ...	1	7	84 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	
Sub-Inspector	1	80	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	
Do.	3	23	780 0 0	...	...	...	...	95	3	...	
Do.	2	20	480 0 0	...	1	...	...	35	2	...	
Head Constable	1	15	180 0 0	...	1	...	3	25	1	...	
Mohair	2	11	252 0 0	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	
Do. ...	5	10	600 0 0	...	2	...	...	5	5	...	
Jamadar	1	10	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Havildar	1	9	108 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do.	15	8	1,140 0 0	...	2	...	...	15	11	...	
Sowar	3	19	684 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	
Sepoy	105	6	7,560 0 0	...	25	...	...	106	10	...	
Office Poon	1	5	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Mistri ...	1	30	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Travelling allowances	...	...	115 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	...	1,132 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XV,—Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Dunga pu State during the Samvat Year 1968-69.

State.	Amount of property stolen.		Amount of Recoveries.		Percentage of Recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Dungarpur ...	Rs. 8,589	Rs. 14,167	Rs. 3,632	Rs. 4,420	42.28	31.9	

APPENDIX XVI.—Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dargunpur State during the Samvat year 1968-50.

Description of Offences.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.										NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED BEING INSANE.		TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										Remarks.			
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.		Number of cases disposed of during the last year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	IMPRISONMENT AND FINES.				Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.		Transp station.	Capital Punishment.	Waiting Trial.
				Simple.	Rigorous.				Simple.	Rigorous.																					
											Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Chapter VII of Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XIV of Indian Penal Code ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XVI of Indian Penal Code ...	3	23	26	36	20	32	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XVII of Indian Penal Code ...	110	238	348	100	189	237	174	...	40	1	63	42	25	174	63	...	...	25	17	13	15	11	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-Killing ...	...	7	7	...	7	22	13	...	5	...	8	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	113	269	382	138	217	292	191	...	47	1	71	44	28	191	99	1	...	26	17	12	15	15	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVII.—Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Durgapur State for the Sambat year 1968-69

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1911-12.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Sessions Khas (Madhian Nyayalaya) ...	6	15	...	38	...	...	...	...	10	38	14	...	23	...	...	1	
Subar Adalat Foudari ...	328	420	3	270	119	112	...	12	450	516	116	110	238	47	1	4		
Criminal Office Zilla Sagwara...	97	96	2	22	1	158	...	...	160	183	67	73	42	1	...	...
Total ...	431	531	5	330	120	270	...	12	620	737	197	183	303	48	1	5		

**APPENDIX XVIII.—Statement showing the result of appeals against decision passed by the Criminal Court, Dungarpur
State for Samvat 1968-69.**

Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Applications Rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings Quashed.		Referred.		Further Enquiry Ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Sessions Khas ... } Pradhan Nyayalaya	20	21	20	11	10	12	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	3	
Kadai Adalat Kouj- dari ...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Total ...	24	32	21	12	11	12	3	8	5	7	4	2	1	...	...	5	4	

APPENDIX XIX.— Civil Works: Nature and value of Original Suits, filed and disposed of in the Durgar State
for the Samvat year 1968-69.

Tribunal.	Filed during the year, received by transfer or demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Opening Balance.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.				Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and Compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Average Duration	23	24	25	26, 27, 28, 29			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26, 27, 28, 29								
Sadar Adalat Durgar ...	30	195	371	227	401	422	205	388	19534	13,702	Rs.	5	216	6	186	33	...	1	..	49	182	118	9	25,333	..	412							
Civil Office Zilla Sagwara ...	53	20	238	96	311	116	291	111	20	5	2,781	2	93	1	95	...	..	...	..	15	47	45	4	3,374	...	18						
Total ...	83	215	629	323	712	538	496	499	215,39	16,183	Rs.	7	309	7	281	33	...	1	..	64	229	193	13	28,701	...	..					

APPENDIX XX.—Civil Works: Results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat year 1968-69.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for the present year.		Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Gadar Adalat	67	63	Rs. 7,622	207	114	Rs. 9,129	274	177	Rs. 16,761	211	145	Rs. 11,902	63	32	Rs. 1,769	25	6	1		
Diwani ...																				
Civil Office of Zilla Sagwara	...	3	83	25	13	452	25	16	540	22	16	540	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67	66	Rs. 7,720	232	127	Rs. 9,581	299	193	Rs. 17,301	233	161	Rs. 12,932	66	32	Rs. 4,769	25	6	1		

APPENDIX XXI.—Statement showing Civil Works, number and results of Appeals in Civil suits, for the Samvat years 1968-69.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.						Average duration.						Remarks.							
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decision confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision amended.	Decision remanded for trial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	Past year.	Present year.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Past year.	Present year.	Years.	Months.		Days.	Past year.	Present year.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
Ijlas Council.	2	2	19	10	21	12	2	8	0	2	7,246	6,832	1	3	...	...	..	3	...	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1			
Sadar Adalat Diwani.	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	3	2	...	119	55	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14				
Total ...	2	4	21	11	23	15	2	11	2	2	7,365	6,907	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	..	1	2	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.—Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Dungarpur State during the Samvat year 1968-69.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of persons.					Daily average,		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under-trial.	Remarks showing mortality among Convicts in Jail.
		Remain- ing from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Pre- sent year.					
				Past year.	Pre- sent year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Dungarpur ...	1	61	224	207	285	55	56	44	Rs. a. p. 3,569-8-9	7 ³⁷ / ₃₃₃	One prisoner who was sick died during the year under report.	

APPENDIX XXIII.—Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dungarpur State for the Samrat
year 1968-69.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st Oc- tober 1911.	Receipts During.		Total (In- Current Year.)	Expenditure During.		Balance on 30th September 1912.	Remarks.
		Past Year.	Present Year.		Past Year.	Present Year.		
Dungarpur ...	Rs. A. P. 1,900-7-6	Rs. A. P. 10,826-3-3	Rs. A. P. 6,517-3-4	Rs. A. P. 8,417-15-10	Rs. A. P. 10,195-9-1	Rs. A. P. 7,721-5-1	Rs. A. P. 696-10-9	

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

Charge.—Hisab Daftar is under the control and supervision of Ijlas Alia Shri Hzaur Darbar. B. Murlidhar Bhargava has been in charge of the Department, except when absent on some special duty or on leave, and then he was officiated by B. Ramswaroop Rawat, P. Bulwant Rao Ramchandra, & B. Sowalal Rawat.

Reciepts.—The Gross Receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,66,971-11-0 against Rs. 3,19,277-12-5 of the previous year, giving a heavy decrease of Rs. 52,306-1-5, which is seen mostly in Land Revenue, Customs, Judicial and Refund of Taccavis and Loans due to the failure of the monsoon and the consequent scarcity.

Expenditure.—The total Expenditure rose from Rs. 3,44,020-14-2, to Rs. 4,00,862-12-3 showing an increase of Rs. 56,841-14-7 which is for the most part distributed as below:—

VII.—Political.—Due to the payment of arrears of the expenses of the Political Agency,

XII.—(A) Jeb Khas.—Due to the inclusion of XI (F) Suffar Kharch and XII (C) Ward Robe, under this Head,

XVI.—Miscellaneous.—Due to the liberal grant of Taccavi which amounted to Rs. 17,322,

XXX.—Delhi Darbar.—Needs no comment,

XXXI.—Scarcity.—The failure of monsoon of 1911 made expenses under this Head imperative.

Government Loan.—The Scarcity and the last Delhi Darbar have saddled the State with a burden of fresh loan of Rs. 1,75,000 and the balance at the end of the year due to the Government of India amounted to Rs. 2,75,000. There are no other creditors.

Reserves.—The Famine Reserve Fund was started with Rs. 12,098-11-3 in 1910-11 and was supplemented by a sum of Rs. 5,901-4-9 during the year under report and thus Famine Reserve Fund stands at Rs. 18,000.

Grain Reserve.—The scheme for the storage of such kind of grains as do not *rust* was inaugurated last year as a precautionary measure against Famines and scarcity. The accounts not being then ready the expenses were debited to the year under report. Rs. 1,496-8-9 were invested in the lately closed year in the purchase of 784 Maunds and $22\frac{1}{2}$ Seers of grain.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(a) Statement showing the Receipts of the Dungarpur State during Samvat Year 1968-69.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cash balance including advances at the commencement of the year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	22,064 1 1	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>								
I. Land Revenue	2,384 6 0	1,32,318 15 0	1,34,703 5 0	1,15,554 4 9	1,32,782 12 0	381 11 0	18,767 5 3	
II. Royalty on Forests ... ..	.....	1,500 2 8	1,500 2 8	1,500 2 8	614 0 2	.....	.....
III. Agricultural farm ... ..	.....	63 3 1	68 3 1	68 3 1	.....	.....	.....
IV. Customs duties ... ..	.....	66,174 1 10	66,174 1 10	66,174 1 10	88,498 9 5	.....	.....
V. Excise	251 8 0	25,000 4 5	26,251 12 5	26,006 4 5	27,509 2 10	.....	.....
VI. Contracts ... ..	.....	796 8 0	796 8 0	796 8 0	880 8 0	.....	245 8 0	
VII. Fees	703 8 0	1,259 4 0	1,962 12 0	1,205 4 0	1,504 12 0	68 8 0	689 0 0	
VIII. Judicial	5,525 1 6	9,799 13 0	15,324 14 6	8,850 5 7	10,667 12 6	1,371 4 0	5,103 4 11	
IX. Education ... ..	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0	150 0 0	761 0 0	.....	600 0 0	
X. Refunds	16,339 1 1	17,500 15 9	33,840 0 10	965 2 9	5,471 12 8	.....	32,874 14 1	
XI. Court of Wards... ..	.....	1,391 0 0	1,391 0 0	1,121 0 0	1,021 0 0	170 0 0	100 0 0	
XII. Jagirdars' contribution to wards the state ... ..	.....	2,376 0 0	2,376 0 0	2,268 0 0	2,376 0 0	.....	108 0 0	
XIII. Cess on Land revenue	30 10 0	8,350 5 0	8,380 15 0	8,134 12 0	8,280 1 0	12 2 0	234 1 0	
XIV. Registration fees and sale of non-judicial stamps...	.....	1,279 12 10	1,279 12 10	1,279 12 10	1,217 6 10	.....	... ..

APPENDIX XXIV.—(a) Statement showing the Receipts of the Durgurpur State during Samvat Year 1968-69.

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RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Demand			Collection during the current year	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XV. Contribution of Jagirdars' towards the expenses of education at Mayo College	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
	150 0 0	1,817 0 0	1,967 0 0	1,847 0 0	2,450 0 0	.....	120 0 0	
XVI. Miscellaneous	2,404 3 1	4,065 2 2	6,469 5 3	3,763 2 6	4,715 12 11	52 0 0	2,651 2 9	
Total Ordinary Receipts...	27,788 5 8	2,755,447 7 9	3,03,235 13 5	2,16,640 0 5	288,750 10 4	2,055 9 0	61,496 4 0	
<i>Extra-Ordinary Receipts</i>								
XVII. Deposits ... ..	.....	25,731 0 0	25,731 0 0	25,731 0 0	26,041 10 8	.... ..	.....
XVIII. Miscellaneous	10,291 7 4	1,567 13 2	11,859 4 6	1,556 10 7	4,495 7 5	5 6 3	10,297 3 8	
Total Extra-Ordinary Receipts	10,291 7 4	27,298 13 2	37,390 4 6	27,287 10 7	30,527 2 1	5 6 3	10,297 3 8	
Total Ordinary and Extra-ordinary Receipts	38,079 13 0	3,02,746 4 11	3,40,826 1 11	2,66,971 11 0	3,19,277 12 5	2,060 15 3	71,793 7 8	
Loan from the Government of India ... ..	.....	.....	.... ..	1,75,000 0 0	.....	.....	.... ..
Grand Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,41,971 11 0	.....	.... ..	.....
Grand Total including opening balance .. ...	.....	.....	.....	4,64,035 12 1	.....	.... ..	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
	2	3	4	5	
1					6
XI. Palace—					
(a) Zamani Dewdhi Expenses	Rs. a. p. 6,000 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,000 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,000 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,340 12 0	(a) Included under XII (a) Jeb Khas.
(b) Allowance to Raj Shri Maji Sahiba	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
(c) Other allowances	3,280 0 0	2,040 0 0	3,220 0 0	2,040 0 0	
(d) Rasoda	5,925 0 0	5,200 0 0	5,422 4 0	4,971 7 2	
(e) Silah Khana	1,050 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,019 2 6	
(f) Safar Khareh	(a)	2,000 0 0	(a)	3,496 11 0	
(g) Festivals	2,250 0 0	2,350 0 0	4,094 3 11	3,315 10 5	
(h) Marriage and funeral expenses	480 0 0	800 0 0	333 7 9	1,160 2 3	
(i) Lightings	425 0 0	1,100 0 0	449 14 11	910 1 2	
(j) Servants	5,988 0 0	4,715 0 0	5,718 7 6	5,619 10 9	
(k) Guards	3,510 0 0	3,516 0 0	3,420 0 6	3,440 14 3	(a) Included under XII (a) Jeb Khas.
(l) Miscellaneous	765 0 0	900 0 0	1,036 11 0	1,143 11 4	
XII. His Highness's personal expenses					
(a) Jeb Khas	36,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	11,698 6 0	(a) Included under XII (a) Jeb Khas.
(b) Civil Salaries	3,900 0 0	5,500 0 0	3,574 4 2	4,067 12 0	
(c) Ward Robe	(a) ... ..	... ..	(a)	8,790 11 4

XIII. Guests	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	500 0 0	355 7 11	439 4 11
XIV. Stables—								
(a) Shutar Khana	...	...	...	...	1,065 0 0	700 0 0	833 7 10	761 12 3
(b) Gaushala	...	...	...	...	2,223 0 0	1,450 0 0	2,033 5 9	1,542 1 6
(c) Stables	...	...	...	...	12,431 0 0	13,198 0 0	12,735 11 8	14,680 12 10
(d) Motor Car	...	...	...	...	900 0 0	.....	825 3 7	.....
XV. Revenue—								
(a) Mahakma Khas	...	...	...	...	14,198 0 0	13,302 0 0	14,217 4 0	13,502 15 6
(b) Sawars	...	...	...	...	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0	2,621 4 6
(c) District Officers	...	...	...	...	9,556 0 0	10,752 0 0	9,348 14 5	10,638 9 10
XVI. Abkari and Opium	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	660 0 0	611 4 2	618 2 3
XVII. Court of Wards	...	...	...	...	932 0 0	918 0 0	815 5 6	873 7 1
XVIII. Forests	...	...	...	...	3,652 0 0	3,420 0 0	2,947 10 4	2,697 8 6
XIX. Agricultural farm	...	...	...	...	1,150 0 0	...	1,956 4 2	1,360 3 6
XX. Customs	...	...	...	...	11,663 0 0	13,054 0 0	11,352 12 10	12,446 0 9
XXI. Judicial	...	...	...	...	3,435 0 0	3,055 0 0	3,402 7 10	3,120 15 5
XXII. Izlai Geir	...	...	...	...	768 0 0	715 0 0	714 3 5	649 14 9
XXIII. Jail	...	...	...	...	3,282 0 0	2,798 0 0	3,591 3 0	2,435 7 3
XXIV. Public Works	...	...	...	...	5,919 0 0	10,394 0 0	6,386 2 6	8,313 10 8
XXV. Education	...	...	...	...	5,470 0 0	5,498 0 0	4,981 5 6	5,044 7 7
XXVI. Taccavi Advances	...	...	...	...	15,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	17,322 3 0	4,697 0 0
XXVII. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	7,100 0 0	7,277 2 2	5,554 2 7
Total ordinary	...	...	...	...	2,45,897 0 0	2,13,381 0 0	2,54,316 4 7	2,19,823 9 9

APPENDIX XXIV.--(b) Statement showing Disbursements of the Dungarpur State during Sannat year 1968-69.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	Current year.		Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Extra Ordinary</i>						
XXVIII. Refunds of deposits	30,242 0 0	27,300 0 0	28,925 1 7	23,189 8 3		
XXIX. New Works	3,650 0 0	27,100 0 0	3,263 13 2	22,795 8 5		
XXX. Investments	7,186 0 0	.....	7,355 8 6	12,098 11 3		
XXXI. Delhi Coronation Darbar	60,000 0 0	.....	53,832 8 7	13,548 0 11		
XXXII. Scarcity	22,500 0 0	.....	35,624 6 1	580 15 8		
XXXIII. Miscellaneous... ..	2,500 0 0	50,200 0 0	17,545 1 9	51,984 7 11		
Total Extra Ordinary	1,26,078 0 0	1,04,600 0 0	1,16,516 7 8	1,24,197 4 5		
Total Ordinary and Extra Ordinary	3,71,975 0 0	3,07,981 0 0	4,00,862 12 3	3,44,020 14 2		
surplus at the end of the year ... ..	.....	.....	63,172 15 10	.....	
Grand Total	3,71,975 0 0	3,17,981 0 0	4,64,035 12 1	3,44,020 14 0		

CHAPTER VI.

MEHEKME FAWAID.

Charge and Jurisdiction.—Mehekme Fawaid supervised over Daftar Talim and Daftar Karkhanejat. Sardar Partab Sinha Musahab Mehekme Fawaid, being absent on special duty as Camp Officer at the last Coronation Darbar, Delhi, charge was held by Pandit Bulwant Ramchandra, Lala Ramhet Lal and Babu Mohan Lal Tarachand Shah, for various terms during the first quarter of the year. Sardar Sahab resumed his duties on return from Delhi.

Charge and General Remarks.—Daftar Talim on the whole
 Daftar Talim. worked satisfactorily and compared with the last year its work has been in every respect superior. Of the 4 candidates sent up for the Rajputana Middle School Examination only one proved successful. The Girl's School, on the whole, did well, while Sanskrit Pathshala has fared worse and the Islamiya School the worst. Village Schools have shown an all round improvement and their number has risen from 5 to 6, one School being opened at Pardla Itiwar on the Ever Memorable 12th December 1911 in commemoration of the Delhi Darbar. The Sagwara School made appreciable progress during the short time that Pandit Chiman Lal Pathak has been in charge of the Institution. The Rajput Boarding House calls for no particular remarks.

Charge and changes.—Some important changes were made in the personnel of the Department, the three English Teachers of the Pinhey School were removed from the School Staff and their places filled with by better men, and it is expected that this overhauling of the whole machinery will go a far way to improve the state of things. B. Mohan Lal Tarachand Shah held charge of the Sadar Schools for the last 9 months of the year.

Rajput Boarding House.—The Rajput Boarding House is also going to be re-organised and placed under better management. Some reforms are still pending and whenever they are carried through, Daftar Talim will possibly do much good to the State and its people.

Charge.—Musaliab Fawaid is also Hakim Karkhanejat. Daftar Karkhanejat. Sardar Partab Sinha held charge of the Daftar for the last nine months of the year.

Relief Works.—The holding off rains and the consequent failure of Kharif established the grip of scarcity and necessitated the opening of relief works which were placed under the control, direction and supervision of the Diwan as Central Officer who occasionally inspected the works which had been started in different parts of the State. Sanitary arrangements as well as those for grain and water supply at the various works were most satisfactory. No epidemic broke out in any part.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 40,443-8-9 against Rs. 37,189-11-8. The increase of Rs. 3,253-11-8 is mainly due to Famine works.

(a) *Works done by the Department.*—Besides the usual annual repairs of the Palaces and State Office Buildings the following Civil Works were also taken in hand.

1. Repairs and alterations in the Udaibilas Palace. Incomplete.
2. Construction of Kailash Bhavan at Chundawara. Incomplete.
3. The construction of Bijaygarh at the Capital which is nearing completion.

(b) *Irrigation Works.*

1. The following breached tanks and works deserve to be noted:—
 - (1) Parda Moran (2) Sansarpur (3) Kakuara (4) Phootan (5) Bei Doongran (6) Rangela and (7) Lilsora.

2. 11 tanks that had been breached owing to heavy rains during the last monsoon 1912 were repaired.

3. To perpetuate the memory of His Late Majesty King Edward VII's reign in a Monument that would be of lasting good to the people of the State, it was decided to construct a huge tank by bunding the Gangli River. This, when completed, would remove the long felt want of an unfailing source of water supply. The materials were collected last year and the filling in of the foundation, the most difficult part of the project, was successfully carried through this year.

(c) Along with other works may be mentioned the following:—

1. Repair of Thanas and Sadar Office and the construction of Dhavdi Chouki.
 2. The repair and alterations in the Birpur Guest House.
 3. The upkeep of fair weather roads which are 5 in number and sinking of wells.
 4. Miscellaneous works of petty nature.
-

APPENDIX XXV.--Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Durgapur State for the Sumeat Year 1968 69.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools,		Number of Pupils on Roll on the 30th September.		Daily Average Attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	English and Hindi School.	223	250	168	161	..	Rs. a, p. 2,000 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,116 0 8	
1	1	Shri Devendra Girls' School	48	55	35	35	..	.....	458 0 0	
1	1	Dharmopdesni Shri Bijay Lakshman Sankrit Pathshala	34	17	27	20	..	.....	1,012 3 1	
1	1	Madarse Islamia...	...	...	58	48	..	.....	1,271 4 10	
5	6	Hindi Schools in districts.	216	373	164	240	..	.....	36 0 0	
1	1	Rajput Boarding House...	...	6	...	6	..	.....
		Total	521	701	452	510	..	Rs. 5893-8-7		

Description of Works.	State Fund.				Local Fund.				Total.	Remarks.	
	Original.		Repairs.		Original.		Repairs.				
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
Police Station	134	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	8 11	
Birpur Palace	985	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	13 5	
Civil Works	18,668	9 10	1,683	9 11	...	...	...	...	20,352	3 9	
Irrigation	11,602	6 6	53	9 8	1,134	14 7	...	...	12,790	14 9	
Communications	74	15 0	148	12 4	...	...	...	...	223	11 4	
Tools and Plants	744	2 8	33	2 5	...	...	...	...	777	5 1	
Miscellaneous	661	12 5	1,043	15 9	...	...	...	...	1,705	12 2	
Establishment and Con- tingencies	232	0 0	3,482	14 5	...	...	...	...	3,714	14 5	
Total	33,104	4 9	6,446	0 6	1,134	14 7	...	...	40,685	3 10	

CHAPTER VII.

CENSUS OF 1911.

General.—The Report on the Census Operations carried on in the State should have been properly included in the last year's Report, but as a part of the work was still then going on and the office of the Local Census Superintendent was at Ajmer, the Report was not inserted in the last year's Report.

This was the 4th Census in the State and figures for each are compared below:—

1881	1891	1901	1911
86,429.	98,448.	1,00,103.	1,59,192.

The 1st and 2nd Censuses were not very accurate as the Bhills who formed a preponderating majority were averse to anything like their enumeration. The third Census followed closely upon the heels of the notorious "Chhappan" when many had fled, and when the administration under Regency was young and busy in combating with the effects of the terrible famine. The present Census, however, was taken at a normal time with a house-to-house enumeration of Bhils and the result is that the figures returned at the last Census are accurate and will be a safer guide in future for comparison and inferences.

The enormous increase of 60,000 over the preceding Census is in part due to the complete and thorough enumeration of the population, and, in part, and perhaps in a large part, to the general prosperity and good Government of the last decade. This is more specially visible in the increased population of the Rasti Villages.

The Census Operations for 1911 were conducted under the direction and supervision of Mehta Channi Lal who was made

Local Census Superintendent. The Census Office was opened in April 1910, and the whole State was divided into 7 Charges, 93 Circles and 131 Blocks. The Local Census Superintendent was assisted by 4 Charge Superintendents and 81 Supervisors and 978 Enumerators. The Enumeration of Houses was finished by the end of September 1910, the filling in of Schedules by December 1910 and the enumeration of Bhills on the 5th March 1911, while the Final Enumeration was done on the 10th March 1911 as fixed by the Imperial Government for the purpose. Suitable arrangements had been made for the speedy forwarding of the final figures to the Local Census Superintendent who wired the Summary to the Provincial Superintendent on the 12th March 1911. Originally Udaipur was selected for the Abstraction Offices of the neighbouring States, but owing to the outbreak of the Plague in that City, Ajmer was at last fixed as the most suitable place and the Local Census Superintendent with his Staff was deputed to carry on the work at Ajmer. It took 8 months to get through the various stages of Abstraction, Sorting, and Compilation Works which were all creditably done and for which Mehta Chunni Lal Local Census Superintendent of the State, received a 1st Class Sanad from the Imperial Government, and a Saropao with cash from the Darbar. The Head Supervisor, B. Birdhi Chand Pabuwai, whose work was also highly spoken of and who spared no pains in the discharge of his duties, received a Saropao and cash in recognition of his services.

The total cost of the Census Operations to the State amounted to Rs. 5,827-15-2.

Appendices A. to F. give all the necessary information regarding the population according to Religion, Sex, Literacy, and Means of Livelihood. etc.

APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the *Dungri pur State* as returned at the Census 1911.

Number.	Principal groups of Occupations.	Sex.	Hindus.		Musalmans.		Jains.		Animists.		Sikhs.		Aryans.		Christians.		Total.		Remarks.
			Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	
8	Sheep, Goats, and Pigs breeders	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Breeders of other animals (Horses, Mules, Asses and Camels ...)	Males ... Females ...	4 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Herdsman, Shepherd's, Goat-herds, swineherds ...	Males ... Females ...	83 19	34 59	1 1	2 1	...	...	103 31	10 24	...	...	...	...	187 51	47 84	...	...
11	Hunting ...	Males ... Females ...	4 ...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	1 1	...	...
12	Cotton, spinning, sizing and weaving ...	Males ... Females ...	664 198	452 532	6 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670 200	460 584	...	...
13	Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen Blankets, Carpets, etc. ...	Males ... Females ...	21 46	14 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 46	11 21	...	...
14	Tanners, Curriers, Leather, dressers, etc. ...	Males ... Females ...	41 4	23 147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 4	23 147	...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the Durgapur State as returned at the Census 1911.

Number.	Principal groups of Occupations.	Sex.	Hindus		Musalmans.		Jains.		Animists.		Sikhs.		Aryans.		Christians.		Total.		Remarks.
			Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	
26	Brewers and Distillers	{ Males ... Females ... }	687	420	...	3	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	438	
27	Tailors, Milliners, Dress-makers, and Danners	{ Males ... Females ... }	425	208	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	208	
28	Shoe, Boot, and Sandal makers	{ Males ... Females ... }	194	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	102	
29	Washing, Cleaning, and Dyers	{ Males ... Females ... }	78	46	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	48	
30	Barbers, Hairdressers, and Wig makers	{ Males ... Females ... }	426	242	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	242	
31	Stone and marble workers and masons	{ Males ... Females ... }	75	40	5	1	...	...	60	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	62	
32	Workers in precious stone and metals, imitation Jewellery makers, gilders	{ Males ... Females ... }	181	85	12	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	99	
			18	257	2	28	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	292	

**APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the Durgapur State,
as returned at the Census 1911.**

Number.	Principal groups of Occupations.	Sex.	Hindus.		Musalmans.		Jains.		Animists.		Sikhs.		Aryans.		Christians.		Total.		Remarks.
			Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	
44	Cardamom Betel leaf, Vegetable fruit and nut sellers...	Males ... Females ...	34 14	12 20	17 12	14 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 26	...	26 41	...	
45	Grain and Pulse dealers ...	Males ... Females ...	133 7	43 175	24 2	17 51	503 113	281 676	3 3	9	...	...	...	...	603 125	...	361 911	...	
46	Tobacco, Opium Ganja etc., sellers ...	Males ... Females ...	...	3	3 3	1 1	34 9	24 28	2 ...	2	...	...	...	...	39 15	...	28 33	...	
47	Dealers in hay grass and Fodder ...	Males ... Females ...	10 43	11 12	4 15	3 5	...	...	369 1,008	260 265	...	...	...	...	333 1,065	...	274 392	...	
48	Dealers and hirers of Elephant, Camel, Horses, Cattle, Asses, Mules, etc. ...	Males ... Females ...	148 14	103 152	2 ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	153 14	...	103 152	...	
49	Dealers in Common bangles Necklaces, Fans, small articles toys etc. ...	Males ... Females ...	75 35	40 69	307 29	273 616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382 64	...	313 685	...	
50	Shopkeepers otherwise uncificed ...	Males ... Females ...	2 ...	0 ...	99 ...	46 126	19 ...	2 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 ...	...	48 141	...	
51	Army (native states)	Males ... Females ...	61 ...	9 21	82 ...	52 105	...	...	36 ...	11 12	...	...	...	...	179 ...	...	12 138	...	

52	Police (native states)	{ Males { Females ...	51	6	138	89	3	1	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	221	99
			...	22	...	242	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
53	Rulers of native states and their families	{ Males { Females ...	1 3	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	2 3
54	Durbar official and menials	{ Males { Females ...	144 13	52 117	111 1	68 147	21	4	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	287	126
55	Municipal and other Local Services	{ Males { Females ...	15 1	9 26	6 ...	4 6	11	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	35 1	17 32
56	Village officials and Servants	{ Males { Females ...	28 18	17 16	5 ...	...	2	...	267	238	...	...	...	...	...	302	255
57	Priests, Ministers etc.	{ Males { Females ...	467 30	239 549	12 ...	21 24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	268
58	Religious, Mendicants, inmates of monasteries etc.	{ Males { Females ...	1,168 571	633 1,276	42 20	14 55	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,220 597	651 1,349
59	Professors and Teachers of all kinds and Clerk, Servants, connected with Education	{ Males { Females ...	22 2	2 9	12 ...	15 21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	17
60	Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employes	{ Males { Females ...	6 ...	3 6	7 ...	3 14	1	...	29	13	2	2	...	...	...	45 4	21 27
61	Others	{ Males { Females ...	31 ...	24 71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	24
62	Music Composers and Masters, Players on all kinds of Musical Instruments	{ Males { Females ...	29 17	18 33	12 10	8 11	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	46	32
63	Scholarship holders, Pensioners	{ Males { Females ...	5 65	12 20	3 8	2 7	7 96	11 21	14 8	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	29 177	32 58

APPENDIX B.—Showing Principal Groups of occupations according to religion and Sex found in the Dargapur State as returned at the Census 1911.

Number.	Principal groups of Occupations.	Sex.	Hindus.		Musalmans		Jains.		Animists.		Sikhs.		Aryans.		Christians.		Total.		Remarks.
			Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.			
64	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers watchmen and other indoor servants	Males ... Females ...	719 607	410 681	72 18	57 83	41 3	11 10	143 296	104 89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005 924	612 863	
65	Private grooms, coachmen, doers, boys etc.	Males ... Females ...	49 ...	23 13	15 ...	2 7	... ...	... ...	14 ...	1 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 ...	25 33	
66	Cashiers, Accountants, Book-keepers Clerks and other employes in unspecified offices ware houses and shops	Males ... Females ...	26 ...	6 26	30 ...	12 14	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 14	18 72	
67	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	Males ... Females ...	13 49	2 114	6 26	11 24	1 4	...	23 44	17 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 123	30 158	
68	Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals	Males ... Females ...	6 1	... ...	1 ...	3 1	... ...	... ...	43 ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 1	3 1	
69	Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, Cattle Poisoners	Males ... Females ...	19 24	5 12	21 3	6 15	3 ...	...	29 9	10 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 36	21 53	
70	Miscellaneous	Males ... Females ...	110 50	50 137	160 20	103 275	9 ...	4 13	67 3	33 149	...	...	2 ...	2 4	...	...	248 73	194 578	
	Total		39,861	32,817	2,420	4,283	2,324	3,186	40,963	33,318	2	4	3	6	1	1	85,577	73,615	
																	Grand Total	1,59,192	

APPENDIX C—Statement showing the Civil condition by sex and Religion according to Census 1911.

Serial No.	Religions.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Remarks.
		Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
1	Hindus ...	35,549	18,233	15,693	1,623	37,132	11,967	16,693	8,472	
2	Musalmans ...	3,320	1,610	1,617	93	3,383	1,161	1,774	448	
3	Jains ...	2,703	1,337	1,107	259	2,807	689	1,086	1,032	
4	Animists ...	37,523	20,108	16,431	984	36,758	16,659	16,981	3,118	
5	Sikh...	4	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
6	Aryan ...	5	2	2	1	4	2	2	.....
7	Christians ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Total ...	79,105	41,293	34,852	2,960	80,087	30,479	36,538	13,070	

APPENDIX D.—Statement showing Dialects by sex and religion returned in the Census of 1911.

No.	Languages.	MALES.						FEMALES.									
		Hindus.	Muslimans.	Jains.	Animists.	Sikhs.	Aryans.	Christians.	Total.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Jains.	Animists.	Sikhs.	Aryans.	Christians.	Total.
1	Ragri...	33,569	2,412	2,625	19	...	...	...	38,625	31,967	2,651	2,751	17	...	...	...	40,392
2	Malwi	34	14	18	...	...	...	...	66	55	24	12	...	...	...	...	91
3	Marwari	416	17	5	...	...	1	...	439	476	18	4	...	...	...	...	498
4	Mewari	447	103	47	3	...	...	...	695	556	97	32	3	...	...	...	688
5	Ajmeri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Hindi	25	108	4	...	...	3	...	141	7	83	3	...	...	4	1	98
7	Urdu	13	120	1	...	...	1	...	135	7	45	...	...	...	...	...	52
8	Banjari	693	4	...	...	...	...	...	697	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	711
9	Gujrati	345	480	3	256	...	...	...	1,081	357	431	2	178	...	...	...	960
10	Marathi	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	Jaipurii	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	Makrani	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kathiawari	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14	Punjabi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
15	Pashto	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	23
16	Arabic	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Balochi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Bhili...	...	...	...	37,245	...	...	...	37,245	...	...	...	36,562	...	...	...	36,563
Total		35,549	3,320	2,703	37,523	4	5	1	79,105	37,132	3,383	2,807	36,758	2	4	1	80,087

APPENDIX F.—Statement showing the Castes by Sex and Religion, as returned in the Census of 1911 Durgamur State.

Serial No.	Castes.	Hindus.		Musalmans.		Jains.		Animists.		Sikhs.		Aryans.		Christians.		Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Baid	588	577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bairagi	291	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Balai	1,133	1,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bankor	120	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bambhir	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Banjara	1,082	1,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bansad	37	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Barot	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Barar	13	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Bhangir	200	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Bhat	302	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX B.—Statement showing the Castes by Sex and Religion, as returned in the Census of 1911 Durgapur State.

[illegible]

37	Kunjra	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lekhera	...	23	23	76	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Lohar	...	1,078	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Mahajans	...	418	430	...	...	2,701	2,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Mali	...	123	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Mirasi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Mochi	...	136	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Mugal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Negarchi	...	14	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Nai	...	91	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Nath	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nat	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Native Chris- tians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
50	Od	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...		18,271	19,069	2,134	2,215	2,701	2,807	37,505	36,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

APPENDIX F.—Statement showing the Castes by Sex and Religion, as returned in the Census of 1911 Feringapur State.

[illegible]

61	Shikligar	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Sunar	...	134	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Sutar	...	807	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Teli	...	205	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Kudara	...	57	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Hajjam	...	37	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Vayti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	...	...	...	...	...
68	Miscellaneous...	...	723	761	69	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	35,549	37,132	3,320	3,383	2,703	2,807	37,523	36,758	4	2	5	4	1	1	1

